# Nippon Times

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## CONGRESS ACCEPTS BID TO ATTEND SIMLA TALKS

### Working Committee Meeting Issues Statement—Gandhi, Azad, Desai on Way

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 22.—Following a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has accepted the invitation of the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, to attend the Indian leaders' conference at Simla on Monday, according to a Bombay dispatch.

The dispatch further stated that it is now certain that Mahatma Gandhi will also be present at the conference.

Meanwhile, the emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which ended in Bombay at 6:30 p.m. today, has issued the following statement:

"The Working Committee, meeting after nearly three years; has considered many important problems both national and international. Members of the Committee just released from prison had not even had their opportunity to get into touch with the people and to acquaint themselves with the events that have taken place during the last three years. However, in view of the existing circumstances, the Committee considered the proposals made by the Viceroy in regard to the Simla conference fixed for the 25th of June, and has decided that the President and other Congressmen invited to the conference be authorized to attend. Certain directions have been given to them and they have been asked to seek elucidation in regard to many matters which still require clarification. It is probable that the Working Committee will meet again in the near future to consider these and other matters.

**Scene Shifting to Simla**

With the conclusion of the Congress Working Committee's meeting, the scene of political interest is shifting to Simla. The Viceroy has already arrived in Simla and Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for Simla earlier this evening. The Congress President, Maulana Azad, and Bhulabhai Desai are flying tomorrow from Bombay to Ambala and from there they will travel by car to Simla. When Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay to catch to Frontier Mail, the Working Committee was still in session discussing certain items on the agenda other than the Viceroy's proposals.

Mahatma Gandhi is accompanied by two former Congress Presidents. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, former Premier of the United Provinces, left for Simla this morning by the Grand Trunk Express. The decision of the Congress Working Committee permitting the Congress invitees to attend the Simla conference was received by Pandit Shukla on the telephone late last night.

On the other hand, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League, has stated that it will be after his informal meeting with the Viceroy that he will be able to say whether the Muslim League will join the conference or not.

In the meanwhile, the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, and his party arrived in Simla this afternoon. Press correspondents say the Viceroy's arrival in Simla marks a further stage in the move initiated by him for a political settlement in India. On Sunday, Lord Wavell will meet Gandhi and Jinnah and probably also Maulana Azad, the President of the Indian National Congress, for preliminary discussions. The course of the conference which is to meet on Monday, will be vitally affected by the informal discussions on Monday.

**Stage Set for Meet**

With the stage all set at Simla for the leaders' conference which meets at Simla on Monday, an Associated Press of India correspondent points out that the Viceroy's preliminary talks with Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and probably also with Maulana Azad will vitally affect the course of the conference, according to a New Delhi telegram.

Already, Jinnah has stated that only after his meeting with the Viceroy will he be able to say whether the members of the Muslim League will attend the conference or not. The exact scope of the preliminary talks, the correspondent adds, is unknown but it is assumed that points such as parity of representation between caste Hindus and Muslims will be elucidated.

### Amery Appeals to Indians

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, has made another appeal to Indian leaders to work the present offer, according to a London dispatch.

Amery expressed the hope that Indian statesmanship would not lose the opporunity offered for the development of India's immediate future under Indian control. He emphasized that India was not a British election issue. By her prosperity and strength, Amery said, India could play a big part in her own security; just weakness and disintegration would prove a danger to her peace and that of the world.

## *Spain to Stop Shipment Of Foodstuff to France Due to Chambery Case*

Special to the Nippon Times

**STOCKHOLM, June 22.—The De Gaulle Cabinet, today, had a report from Foreign Minister Georges Bidault on France's relations with Spain, says a Paris report. It is now confirmed that the Spanish Government, as the result of the Chambery incident, has banned the sending of food and clothing from Spain into France.**

## SYRIA AND LEBANON ISSUE STERN NOTE TO FRANCE

### Urge Dismissal of Civil Servants; Evacuation of All French Troops

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 22.—A joint communique has been issued by the Syrian and Lebanese Governments after meeting on the Levant crisis in Damascus yesterday, according to a report from that city.

According to the French News Agency, the Governments agreed with the backing of the Arab League Council to take steps to dismiss all French civil servants, to take over all special troops under French command and to evacuate all other French troops. Both Governments reaffirmed their determination that no Power would be granted any special concessions or provisions in the Levant.

Another communique issued by Lebanese Foreign Minister Henry Pharaoh and also quoted by the French News Agency recalls as it puts it the British Government's undertaking to withdraw its troops on the Lebanese Government's first request. The communique said that it is obvious that the Lebanese decision concerning foreign troops would be extended to all countries with armed forces in the Lebanons.

Special

LISBON, June 22.—The Syrian and Lebanese Governments will next week present simultaneous and parallel notes to France demanding the removal of the remaining French controls standing in the way of complete independence of the two Levant states, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Beirut.

Among the demands which the notes will put forward are the handing over of the local levees now incorporated in the French army; restitution of funds removed by General Henri Dentz, Vichy Commander, at the time of the withdrawal of the Vichy forces in 1942, handing over of the common interest funds and the withdrawal of French troops in Levant.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Henry Pharaoh today stressed that both Levant countries were following the same procedure in working for the complete independence and expected to receive the same treatment.

"We are relying on world opinion to insure that we receive complete independence simultaneously," Pharaoh said. Asked if Syria and Lebanon had received invitations to the international talks on the Levant problem, Pharaoh stated, "No, but we are waiting to be asked. I hope the talks will be held in the immediate future. The quicker the whole business is finished, the better it will be." Commenting on the crisis in the Lebanese Cabinet he declared: "We are prepared to consider the possibility of enlarging the Cabinet, but not under threat."

### Postpone Salzburg Trip

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—Due to bad weather, the Presidents of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies today delayed their flight to Salzburg for an interview with King Leopold, according to a Brussels report. Meanwhile, BBC cirrespondent Richard Dinbledy in Brussels said that the political parties opposing the King's return are confident that any government he might be able to form would be defeated in a few days. He added the future of King Leopold and not the future of the Monarchy is at stake.

## S.F. INTERIM COMMISSION SELECTS LONDON AS SITE

### Will Be Headquarters Until World Charter Enforced; Aussie-USSR Bid Passed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 22.—The Steering Committee of the World Security Council yesterday selected London as the headquarters of the Interim Commission which is to carry out the ending of the United Nations Conference on International Organization until the World Charter comes into force, according to a San Francisco report.

It was also announced that a committee has approved an Australian-Russian compromise empowering the proposed General Assembly of nations to discuss and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter.

Thus, this step has ended the long struggle by small nations to make the Assembly an entire meeting of the world, potentially capable of exerting the pressure of public opinion on the Security Council even though it could exercise no control over the Council directly. The last committee session to go over a chapter of the Charter was called Thursday to receive the report of the committee on Assembly power.

Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, announced that the Charter would be signed on Monday. President Truman will arrive that day from Olympia, Washington, in time for the signing and will remain through the closing session about 24 hours later. He will carry with him the Charter to submit it to the Senate with a plea for speedy ratification when he leaves for Washington by way of his home town Independence, Missouri.

### Truman Still Vacationing

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 22.—President Truman is still in Olympia, Washington, on his first vacation of his term as Chief Executive, according to a report from that city.

The President is preparing to fly to San Francisco on Monday to witness the signing of the United Nations Charter. On that day, he will also meet the delegations of the participating nations and on Tuesday afternoon, will address the closing session of the conference.

The delay in the closing of the conference is forcing Truman to postpone his meeting with the 1944 Republican Presidential candidate, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York State. The meeting had been scheduled for next Monday. Under the change of arrangement, Truman will leave San Francisco early Wednesday and will fly to his home State of Missouri.

The report also said that if the Senate meets on June 29, the President will fly to Washington on that date. If so, he will present the United Nations Charter to the Senate for ratification. If the Upper House does not meet on June 29, Truman may remain in Missouri until June 30.

## POLES HAD TWO ARMIES

### One Connected With Exiled Regime, The Other Was Pro-Soviet

Special

LISBON, June 22.—A special London dispatch to the New York Times today revealed the existence and strength of two big Polish armies—one is the underground army owing allegiance to the London Polish Government and the other is the pro-Soviet army in Poland. The Polish underground army is estimated in London as numbering 300,000 strong and, according to the supporters of the Warsaw Provisional Government in London, there was a second such army in Poland—the People's Army which was pro-Soviet and numbered 150,000, the report said.

Little is known in London of the activities of the People's Army except as they are recounted by pro-Warsaw Poles. The People's Army, according to these Poles worked closely with the Soviet guerillas from whom it received weapons and supplies and its main engagements were fought in blowing up bridges, destroying other transport facilities and executing high German army and Gestapo officials, the report said.

The Times added that some units are said to have fought in the Warsaw uprising which was the biggest single battle fought by the underground army owing allegiance to the Polish Government exiled in London. The underground army, which was recognized during the Warsaw uprising as part of the Allied forces, fought the Germans vigorously during the five and half years of occupation and it is generally recognized in London. Based mainly in the Polish forests, it too concentrated on destroying transport facilities but also fought numerous small-scale pitched battles besides the Warsaw struggle.

Supporters of the Warsaw Government in London say that the two underground forces cooperated until June, 1943, but from them there was opposition over the question of relations with the Soviet Union and they clashed in minor actions. The Polish Government in London has never acknowledged the existence of the organized army such as claimed by supporters of the Warsaw regime.

## *Supreme Honor Is Attained by Air Hero Who Downed 2 B-29's in Ramming Attack*

The issuance of a citation to Sergeant-Major Tsutomu Murata who met gallant death by carrying out a ramming action against the enemy aircraft which came attacking the northern sector of North Kyushu, thus completing his mission of defending the Japanese mainland, has been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

**CITATION**

Sergeant-Major Tsutomu Murata

The above, when the American air force came attacking North Kyushu on May 7 of this year, dashed into an enemy formation of 11 B-29's which were then cruising southward in the skies over south western Usa and by carrying out ramming action downed two of them and met heroic death.

Sergeant-Major Murata, who joined the Special Attack Corps of his own accord with the firm resolve to defend the Japanese mainland with his own life, by attacking the enemy raiders performed his mission, thus demonstrating the true quality of Japanese fighting men. His services were outstanding and deserve high commendation as a model to all the Japanese combat forces. Wherefore a citation is hereby granted, and the fact made known to the entire rank and file.

June 1, 1945,
Shunroku Hata,
Commander of the Army
General Command

**Commendation Granted**

A commendation was granted to Isao Tsuji who participated in air transportation in the Southern Regions as a pilot attached to the Army Air Force and met heroic death in action while performing his duty on April 10 of this year.

**COMMENDATION**

Isao Tsuji

The above, since the commencement of the Philippine campaign in October, last year, had been engaged in the weighty task of transporting supplies to the front in the face of countless setbacks and intensified enemy aircraft activities. On January 28 of this year he particularly manifested his true quality by penetrating the skies guarded by enemy aircraft and completing his mission. Since then he had contributed greatly toward Japan's war efforts by faithfully attending to his duty till he fell in action on April 10 when attacked by enemy planes far superior in number.

His moritorious achievements which must be ascribed to his superb fighting spirit and his unbending sense of duty, are a model to all air transport units. Wherefore his services are hereby duly acknowledged and a commendation issued.

May 27, 1945,
Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Forces in the
Southern Area.

## LONDON POLISH REGIME SCORES MOSCOW TRIAL

### Arcizemski Not Recognizing Legality—Appealing to Churchill, Truman

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—Prime Minister Arcizemski of the London Polish Government in a statement in London today said that the Polish Government could not recognize the legality of the Moscow trial and condemnation of the leaders of the Polish underground organization, according to a London dispatch.

He stated that an appeal would be made to President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill, but the form in which it would be made could not yet be disclosed.

As to the charges brought against the 16 Polish underground leaders, he said, "They are too fantastic to be refuted at the moment in detail, but this will be done in due time. Most monstrous of them was the allegation of the connivance with the Germans," he said.

"Neither the Government in London nor its executive in Poland itself," he declared, "have ever issued any instructions of anti-Soviet character. On the contrary, ever since Russia entered the war against Germany, the Polish Government regarded the Soviet Union as an ally in the common struggle and lent all possible assistance within its power."

He declared, "All men tried in Moscow have never been nor intend to be anti-Soviet in their policy." The trial, he said, "was an attempt to discredit by slanderous allegations the legal Polish Government and the mass of the Polish people who owed voluntary allegiance."

The Prime Minister declared that he and his government regarded General Okulicki as a good and loyal Polish citizen, but their knowledge of the methods used in Moscow political trials now and in the past proved that any depositions made in such conditions could not be considered as those made in a free court under the conditions known to them.

### British Take Over Cologne

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—The Rhineland city of Cologne was officially handed over yesterday by the American military authorities to the British army, according to a London report.

## U.S.-SOVIET AGREEMENT IS FAVORED BY BARUCH

### Truman's Adviser Lays Plan Before Senate; Urges Destruction of Reich Power

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 22.—A formula for a comprehensive, all-embracing agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union was laid before the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee today by Bernard M. Baruch, President Truman's adviser, according to a Washington dispatch.

The great "roadblock" keeping the two nations apart, Baruch stated, has nothing to do with mere differences of political ideology. The great obstacle is Germany, he stressed, adding that the Soviet Union fears a revived Reich coming to strike again.

"The withdrawal of that fear so as to make Russia feel secure against Germany," Baruch argued, "can be accomplished only in one way—the piecemeal destruction, industry by industry, of Germany's war potential. Only in that way can Germany's dominance of Europe be broken, and only in that way can the United States come to a full understanding with Russia."

But to Baruch's mind, there must be no coddling of the Soviet Union. Cooperation, he said, is a two-way street. "What we permit the Russians to do, they must permit us to do, and if there is no possibility of working with Russia, then the sooner we know it the better," he stressed.

Baruch pleaded also for elaborate preparations to see that arrangements be made for a comprehensive agreement with the Soviet Union. He expressed the view that the Soviet Union and other European nations are entitled to the use of German labor. In this connection, he said that these labor groups should be made up of the war makers.

### Laval May Surrender

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Regarding the status of Pierre Laval, former Premier of France, who is under detention in Spain, an agreement is reported to have been made between French and Spanish governments for his transfer to France from Spain. An AP dispatch from Washington reports that Laval sent a note to the Spanish Government in which he stated that "I will surrender to the French Government as soon as preparations for making out my case have been completed."

### Irish Defense Program

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—The Irish Government has decided that not for an apparently long time can the defense system be allowed to revert to its prewar position, according to a Dublin dispatch. Defense Minister Traynor declared today that a permanent army would be held at two and a half times its prewar strength or at about 13,000 men.

## JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS ON U.S. WARSHIPS TOLD

### A.P. Newsmen Describe Deadly Blows Suffered by Enemy Cruiser and Destroyer

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—The AP reported today that a double blow of a Japanese plane and a jet-propelled bomb broke in two and sank the destroyer, Mehert L. Abele, while she was on picket duty off Okinawa.

The Japanese plane, the navy report said, was a single-engine fighter which dived through a blazing cone of anti-aircraft fire from the ship's guns to score a hit on the starboard side penetrating the deck to the aft engine room. The plane's bomb exploded inside the ship breaking the shaft and keel.

A minute later, a bomb came skimming over the water at over 400 miles an hour to crash into the ship at the waterline on the starboard side beneath the forward stack setting off a second terrible explosion.

**Cruiser Nashville Struck**

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—The account of an attack on the American cruiser Nashville by Japanese Special Attack Planes off Mindoro Island last year, as written by A.P. war correspondent Spencer on December 13, 1944, was released by the American authorities today for the first time. The gist of the report by Spencer, who was aboard the cruiser, follows:

The cruiser Nashville was attacked by Japanese Special Attack Planes on December 13. At that time the cruiser was escorting a transport convoy off Mindoro Island. All of a sudden a Japanese Special Attack Plane came flying straight at the Nashville at full speed and at a low altitude. The Japanese pilot, aiming at the bridge, sped toward the ship without firing a shot or releasing a single bomb—just like a human shell.

As if struck by a gigantic hammer the ship was shaken by the tremendous impact and volumes of heavy smoke spread over the sea. For a moment an eerie stillness seemed to wrap the vessel. The stillness was broken almost instantly by the piercing cries of the wounded, which filled the ship on every side. When a large warship is attacked, such is the invariable result. The first thing the men think of when their minds are cleared and their senses restored to normalcy is whether the ship will sink or not.

The men who luckily escaped death or injury rushed out on deck, picked up the fire hose and ran toward the bridge to put out the fire. While the men were fighting the fires, small explosions were heard from various parts of the ship, the sound of ignited explosives which burst in quick succession.

The tracer shells of the anti-aircraft guns kept up a tremendous fire against a second Japanese Special Attack Plane which came charging from a northerly direction. As the fire was brought gradually under control, the wounded were placed on tables in the cabins which, however, were so hot that it was hard to breathe. There was no time to attend to the dead on the deck. I even thought that the men who died on the decks were luckier than the wounded who were being treated below.

## U.S. MAY SEIZE PLANTS

### Five Goodyear Rubber Plants' Workers Now on Strike

Special

LISBON, June 21.—A possible government seizure of the five strike-bound plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron loomed today as the national War Labor Board in Washington assumed jurisdiction in the dispute, according to an Akron dispatch.

A navy representative declared that the continuation of the strike of some 16,700 production workers, two of which are entering their sixth day, would ground naval aircraft and impede military moves in the Pacific war, the report said. It added that the strike began late Saturday after two weeks of the company union negotiation on grievances involving wages and overtime. It came 21 days after the workers voted three to one for a strike in an election.

### U.S. Casualties Mount

Special

LISBON, June 21.—Total casualties in the United States armed forces from the outbreak of the war number 1,023,453, the U.S. Office of War Information announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

## *Yenan Not Interested In New Political Body Set Up by Chungking*

Domei

**LISBON, June 22.—The Yenan regime is reported to have issued a statement that it has no intention of participating in the People's Political Council organized by Chungking as a first step toward establishment of a democratic political structure. This attitude has been confirmed by Chungking in a Reuter dispatch as follows on June 22: "The dissatisfaction of the Chinese Communist party lies in the fact that instead of forming a federal government during the war, the so-called People's Political Council is comprised of members who have been nominated by the government and not by members who have been elected by the people."**

## CHIANG FAILS TO CHECK YENAN'S ARMED ADVANCE

### Local Clashes Rage Over Extensive Area; Chungking Forces Pressed Hard

The Chungking-Yenan military conflict in the area on the southern shore of the Yangtze is now being waged over an extensive region and is marked by a positive advance of the Yenan forces, the districts where the fiercest fighting is now taking place are Hsiushui in the northwestern section of Kiangsi Province and Hsiaofeng in the northern part of Chekiang Province, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated June 22.

In the Hsiushui district, the Chungking forces have concentrated five divisions of the regular army in an attempt to prevent the advance of the Yenan troops. In the Hsiaofeng district the Yenan forces are showing an overwhelming superiority. Tienwangshan, on the Chekiang-Kiangsu border, fell into the hands of the Yenan forces at the beginning of June, with the result that the territory held by the Chungking army in that area has been reduced to only one hsien. In the region along the Yangtze river, the Yenan forces are superior, generally speaking, and the Chungking troops are being steadily pressed backwards despite the fact that a large force of the National Salvation Army had been dispatched to that region.

However, the southern advance of the Yenan forces does not seem to be developing into a general armed conflict, and it is believed that for the present only local fighting will take place. But the significance of the present clash lies in its connection with future Chungking-Yenan relations, as it is not a mere fight to gain territory but has a significant political background. That is to say the direct objective of the southern advance of the Eighth Route Army is to gain possession of the Hupei plain region with Yingcheng as its center. Here, cotton, rice and salt are produced.

In concert with the action of the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army on the northern side of the Yangtze is gradually advancing southward, aiming to acquire the Huainan district. According to reliable information, there are two fundamental reasons for the present southern advance of the Yenan troops, namely:

1. Chungking is not using the war arms sent from the United States against the Japanese troops, but is holding them in the rear. As it is believed that Chungking is intending to use these American arms against Yenan some time in the future, the latter has come to feel the need of holding a strong position in Central and Southern China.

2. Since the commencement of the southern advance of the Yenan forces, reports of the opening of the American operation for approaching the China Continent are being circulated, and therefore Yenan has planned to speedily surround the Nanking-Shanghai area and thus secure an advantageous strategic position before Chungking gains that district.

The fundamental reason for the political aggression that Yenan has taken lies in the fact that its hope for the establishment of a coalition government with the aid of the United States has been blasted because America, in recognizing Chungking as the formal government of China, has given up its policy of helping Yenan. Now, the United States is treating the Chungking-Yenan question as a domestic Chinese problem. It is also considered that Yenan can now expect aid from the Soviet Union as the European War has ended.

At any rate it cannot be denied that with the southern advance of the Yenan army, Chungking-Yenan relations are rapidly becoming extremely serious.

## 6 MORE U.S. WARCRAFT HIT IN OKINAWA BATTLE

### Nippon Fliers Set Ablaze Installations at Enemy Air Bases on Main Island

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, June 23.—Japanese Air Units on the two consecutive days of June 21 and 22 attacked the U.S. warcraft in the waters around the main Okinawa Island and damaged one cruiser, one destroyer and one warship of unidentified category on the night of June 21, setting them ablaze, besides sinking one transport.

Another Unit of the Japanese Air Force launched torpedo attacks on six U.S. warships including cruisers, destroyers and warships of unknown category.

On the night of June 22, a Japanese Air Unit instantaneous sank one warship of unidentified category in the same sea area.

Meanwhile, on the same night, another Unit of Japanese planes stormed over the enemy airfields on the main Okinawa island and blasted and set ablaze the military installations at several places.

In the middle of the month, a Japanese submarine attacked an enemy convoy in the area east of the Okinawas and sank one transport.

**Bitter Fighting Continues**

The bitter fighting on the front south of Shimajiri on the main Okinawa island is continuing day and night. Particularly furious fighting is taking place in the center of the firing line where the enemy is directing stubborn infiltration operations. Japanese Garrison Forces at key points in the northern sector of Aragaki and Maedaira are heavily counterattacking the invaders.

Other Japanese Forces are also fighting at Mabunni as well as the hilly sectors north of Makade and Maesato.

Several U.S. converted carriers are still operating in the waters south of the Okinawas.

## 360 B-29'S RAID W. JAPAN

Some 360 B-29's from the southern bases invaded the Japanese mainland from three directions, namely, Kumano Bay, Kii Channel and Bungo Strait from about 7 a.m. Friday and dropped bombs over a considerably wide area in the Chugoku area, and after 9 a.m., the main body of the enemy air force fled by way of Kii Channel and Tosa Bay while a part penetrated the Tokai Army District, it was simultaneously announced by the Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters at noon on Friday.

The enemy planes appeared from various directions and attacked a wide area mostly directing their assaults against munitions factories. Up to noon, 26 enemy planes were ascertained to have been either downed or damaged by Army and Navy Anti-Aircraft Units. Further investigations are now being conducted.

**Kure Area Attacked**

Some 180 B-29's flying at an altitude of 5,000 to 6,000 meters penetrated the Kure area from southern Hiroshima Bay between 9:20 a.m. and 10:40 a.m. in nine echelon formations of either nine or 22 planes and conducted bombing attacks mainly against the military establishments there and fled southward by way of Shikoku, the Kure Naval Station announced at 11:20 a.m. Friday.

During the enemy raid, Japanese anti-aircraft guns roared furiously and, up to the present, the results including eight attackers down and three others damaged were ascertained. Another was brought down in the Kochi area. Damage to surface craft and ground installations was slight, it is further revealed.

**Kagamigahara Also Hit**

Some 50 B-29's based in the Marianas penetrated the western sector of Shima Peninsula from about 8:40 a.m. Friday, and cruising northward by way of the border of Mie and Nara prefectures, appeared over the vicinity of Kagamigahara from the direction of Lake Biwa. After dropping bombs, the main body of the enemy force fled southward by way of Okazaki, Atsumi Peninsula and Ise Bay while a part flew westward by way of Okazaki and after dropping bombs in the vicinity of Yokaichi, also fled southward sometime round 9:50 a.m., the Tokai Army District Headquarters announced at 1 p.m. Friday. Damage on our side was slight.

Results obtained by the Japanese side are now being investigated.

# BRITISH CHICANE WARNED BY SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

## Need of Cannon Fodder, Political Situation Behind Wavell Plan, Indians Told

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN THAILAND, June 19.—In a broadcast today directed to listeners inside India, Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, strongly urged the people of India to reject flatly the Indian Viceroy Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell's latest offer. He declared that the real and sinister object of the proposed governmental reorganization was to secure Indian consent, as well as responsibility, for Britain's plan to use Indian troops on a large scale as cannon fodder for the future advancement of her imperialistic war aims.

Pressed by American demands for more troops in the East Asiatic fighting, Bose pointed out, Britain, who herself is not in a position to provide her own troops, has apparently decided to utilize Indian troops, for which, however, she needs the consent of the Indian Nationalists. In order to achieve this end, Britain has proposed superficial governmental reorganization cloaked as though it were a step toward Indian independence. In making this offer, she is banking heavily on the feeling of pessimism and defeatism prevailing among some congressmen and leaders. "In a fit of pessimism and defeatism some congressmen are forgetting their lifelong principles and are now considering the offer which they proudly rejected in 1942," Bose said.

Bose strongly stressed, however, "the pessimism and defeatism which seem to have overtaken them are 'altogether unjustified.'" He stated that the war in East Asia would be long and bitter and there was no room for such despondency whether one considered the international war situation or the international political situation. In this connection, he cited the existing differences among the "Big Three" concerning their war aims and post-war policies. "In fact, Britain herself knows India's outlook is not as dark as some Indian nationalists believe," Bose said. He pointed out that during the course of the war India—whether the British liked it or not—had become "a live issue would constantly be raised in future."

It was this realization also which prompted the British leaders to make the latest offer. "British politicians therefore want to prevent India from remaining an international issue any longer and want to convert her case into a domestic issue of the British Empire," Bose said.

"Let us not forget that the moment there is a compromise between Nationalist India and Britain, India will become a domestic issue of the British Empire and it will then be impossible for foreign powers such as Soviet Russia to intercede on behalf of Indian independence," he said. Bose went on to say that despite the recent military successes of the Anglo-American powers, "India has been making rapid progress toward her goal of independence." "The fight for Indian independence has made progress," he pointed out, "as there have been forces working for Indian independence in and out of India. Those forces outside India, such as the Indian National Army, have played an important role in furthering India's claim to independence and that is the reason why those who have hitherto been fighting with arms against India's enemies will go on fighting in the future."

The Netaji then earnestly appealed to Mahatma Gandhi, Congress leaders and the congressmen and congresswomen to avoid making any mistake in judging the international situation. "Why should one think of compromise now when India is not beaten?" he asked.

"India's star is definitely on the ascendancy. Do not drag it down by a wrong step at this juncture," he cautioned. Commenting on Viceroy Wavell's anxiety to secure Indian acceptance of the new British proposal, the Netaji said "Wavell's haste obviously is governed by considerations of the British general election which takes place on July 5."

"The Conservative Party wants to prevent India from becoming an election issue," Bose declared. "The Conservative Party is afraid that if the Labor Party comes to power and if in the meantime the Indian problem is not settled the Labor Party is bound to make another attempt to solve the India question," Bose said.

Bose personally was against "bargaining"—that is, compromising India's position with either the Conservative or Labor Party. "If there is going to be any bargaining," he strongly emphasized, however, "Indian leaders should not commit themselves before July 5." "If any bargaining is to be done, Indians would do better to bargain with the Labor Party, and by not coming to agreement with Wavell before July 5 they will be able to spell Labor votes," he said.

Bose warned the Congress against "explicit or tacit" understanding between the Muslim League and the British Government and stated that if Congress should accept Wavell's offer they face the danger of becoming a permanent minority in the Executive Council.

"After cooperation with Congress has been secured by the British Government through clever stratagem, the British will in fulness of time kick at Congress and bring about the vivisection of India," Bose said. "In the meantime Congress will have 'committed suicide' by accepting a position that is not representative of the Indian people and will have become merely one party among many parties in India," he declared.

# *Moscow-Berlin Train To Start Regular Run From Next Monday*

**Special**

**LISBON, June 22.—The first Moscow-Berlin luxury express will steam out of the Soviet capital on Monday on the 1,200 miles three-day run, according to a Moscow dispatch. The service will operate twice weekly, the report said. There will be sleeping cars, restaurant coaches and club car seating 100 and a cinema. Baths and showers will be provided and passengers will be able to hear Europe's radio programs throughout the trip.**

# BIG SETBACK IS SUFFERED BY FRANCE IN THE LEVANT

## De Gaulle Suffers Diplomatic Catastrophe As Hopes of Anglo-Soviet Support Futile

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The American magazine "Time" on June 11th wrote under the title "Two Rusty Pistols," that France long claimed the special position in the Middle East as a protector of the Christian minorities.

This traditional special interest goes back to the crusades.

At Versailles, after the first world war, when France wanted the mandates over Syria and Lebanon, the French Foreign Minister, Pichon, mentioned the crusades so often that Iran's late King Faisal finally mocked, "pardon me, but which of us won the crusades?"

Nevertheless, in fulfilment of the secret agreement with Britain France got the mandates.

World War 2nd, brought the British and the free French entry into Levant, the French promise of independence to Syria and Lebanon, and finally the recognition of their independence by the United States, Britain and Russia.

When shooting began in Damascus last week, the Lebanese and the Syrian delegates had an equal status with the French at San Francisco. But the French had not given up. In recent negotiations, they offered a form of an independence which could have left their special economic and military rights intact.

In face of a certain refusal by the Arabs, the French counted on two hopes.

First, that the British would not encourage an Arab independence and thus end their own position in awakening the Middle East.

Second, that in one way or another, the Russians would support the French position.

The first hope collapsed with a shattering bang last week when Churchill harshly told De Gaulle that, in order to avoid the collision between the British and the French forces, we request you immediately to order the French troops to cease fire and to withdraw to their barracks.

In an official translation, Churchill's "the request", became clearer. Wounded to the quick, De Gaulle looked to the Russians. Then did he learn that London had received a note from Moscow before Churchill sent him a stinging message. The Moscow note simply declared Russia's interest in the Middle East settlement, and contained no comfort for the French.

President Truman in a separate note had backed up the British. France suffered a diplomatic catastrophe.

Cracked Edward Atiyah, of the London secret Arab League recently formed, said that France put all her cards and the two rusty pistols on the table.

Personally, De Gaulle had suffered his worst check since liberation. His cry that the British provocaters caused the whole thing almost went unheard. In his unsealing efforts to revive France's sense of national grandeur, Le Grand Charlie was shown up against his country as a third rate power. Its prestige in the Arab world was all but one.

Its whole empire, already troubled by bloody Arab riots in Algiers, was further shaken. But neither Britain nor the United States had much reason to crow. Their joint policy of cultivating a friendship with France, in order to build up a friendly western Europe, had received a grievous setback.

Out of tragedy and stupidity in Damascus, only an ill-assorted pair, the Arab world and the Kremlin, stood to gain.

# ENEMY CIRCLES STRESS HEAVY FIGHTING AHEAD

## Intensification of Japanese Resistance, Attrition of American Forces Feared

Before attempting landing operations on the Japanese mainland, the enemy will most probably strengthen his air potential in order to intensify bombing attacks against Japan Proper and at the same time will maneuver to blockade Japan by means of a landing on the China Continent, according to a Stockholm dispatch dated June 20 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Regarding the forthcoming drive of the American forces against the Japanese mainland, it is the consensus of opinion not only in American and Britain, but among neutrals also, that unwarranted optimism must not be allowed. In view of the huge losses suffered by the American combat force in the Okinawa area, American and British military circles have been bitterly criticizing the unpreparedness of military leaders in invading the Okinawa area which is surrounded by countless Japanese air bases in Taiwan, the Ryukyu Islands, Kyushu and China. They are of the opinion that the nearer the American forces approach the Japanese mainland, the more intensified will become the Japanese resistance and the greater will become the attrition on the part of the American forces. Further, they point out, the necessity of cutting down Japan's air potential by intensifying air attacks is urgent before landing operations are attempted.

Lieutenant General Martin, military commentator of the Daily Telegraph, says, "The American forces have already acquired supremacy of air over the Japanese mainland and therefore, the next move must be concentrated on crushing Japan's air strength." Military commentators in neutral countries say in this connection, "Considering America's next move from all angles, it seems most probable that the Americans will concentrate on cutting down Japan's air strength as they did in Germany in 1944. For this purpose, B-29's have been constantly attacking airplane factories in Japan. The fact that the American air force has been resorting to night raids instead of assailing Japan in daylight, reveals that the Japanese fighter planes are still active and anti-aircraft guns effective. Furthermore, it also attests to the reality that America has not yet seized air supremacy over Japan."

There is no denying that America is exerting frantic efforts to obtain air mastery over Japan. At present, America is making concentric efforts to strengthen her air bases in the Marianas and Yiojima, to prepare the Okinawa bases for practical use, to deploy the 8th Air Force under Lieutenant General James Doolittle to the East Asiatic theater of war, to produce increased quantities of B-29's and B-32's, and to construct a large airdrome in the Aleutian area for the use of B-29's, according to Lieutenant General Martin.

Further, Martin and other military commentators said that supposing that America has completed the aforementioned items as a whole, it will still take a long time to deprive Japan of her capacity to attack American supply bases and to seize air mastery over Japan Proper.

Along with the attempt to cut down her air capacity, the enemy will most likely intensify his move to isolate Japan. The enemy has come to regard the Okinawa operations not merely as a preliminary action leading up to landing operations, but as a means of securing a base to be used in blockading the East China Sea. Moreover, speculations are rampant as to America's probable move to seize bases on the East China Sea coast preparatory not only to intensified bombing attacks against Japan, but to cutting Japan's supply lines over the Yellow Sea.

However, the greatest problem now confronting America is to augment Chungking's war potential so as to assure the latter's backing in conducting landing operations on the China Continent. Among the Chungking forces, the five divisions belonging to the 1st and 5th Armies, which were trained by American officers, were lately called back to the capital from the Burma front. As to Chiang-aid goods, some 50,000 tons are reported to be monthly supplied to Chungking by air from the Burma area. At the same time, the Stilwell road and such relay bases as Kunming and others are being used, thus increasing the supply of goods to Chungking. However, unless the harbor facilities on the China shoreline are controlled by the enemy forces, no large-scale augmentation of Chungking's combat forces will be realized.

The transfer of American forces now in Europe, to the Pacific front, will require a great number of bottoms. According to Marley Harris, military commentator, American needs 17 tons in bottoms to send one soldier to Europe and another three to four tons to keep him there, but for the maintenance of troops in the Pacific area, treble the number of vessels employed for Europe is absolutely necessary. In view of her shortage of bottoms, America is now using a large number of aircraft for transportation purposes, but undoubtedly this shortage of bottoms is hampering the progress of the war situation in East Asia.

The American and British military authorities are well acquainted with the fact that the Japanese noncombatants, including women and children, fought fearlessly and gallantly on Saipan, Yiojima and the Okinawas, and that their fighting spirit is far superior to that manifested by the German Storm Corps. In view of this, pointing out the difficulties and privations ahead of the Americans in continuing hostilities against Japan, Cyril Falls, military commentator of the London Illustrated News, reveals calculations as to the American landing attempt, saying that the American forces will first resort to such measures as attacking the Japanese outer lines and blockading Japan rather than launching a frontal attack.

What part will the British forces play in the Pacific operations? The British air force now in Europe will eventually be transferred to the Asiatic theater of war to cooperate with the American air force in the Pacific operations. The Southeastern Headquarters seems to be greatly concerned over the restoration of the Dutch Indies which constitute a bulwark for French Indo-China, Malay, Borneo, and the Philippines, and at the same time, over the reopening to Allied Traffic Macassar Strait which constitutes a straight water lane leading to the South China Sea. Martin is of the opinion that the British Pacific Fleet now cooperating with the American Pacific Fleet will, in the near future, play a vital role in Southeast Asia in cooperation with the Southeastern and Australian forces.

# *Member of Hitler's Personal Bodyguard Declares He Saw Fuehrer Dying on May 1*

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—Herman Koerner, a member of Hitler's personal bodyguard, who recently escaped through the Soviet front lines to give himself up to the British 21st Army Corps, has said that he personally saw that Hitler had died on May 1, according to M. Kerr, Reuter correspondent. The question, especially as far as the Soviet Union went; the Soviet Union refusing to believe him dead until shown proof.

Koerner, who surrendered to Canadian troops, gave the following account of Hitler's death: Fuehrer Hitler died in action on May 1. In the latter part of April he had married a certain Eva Braun. I went to Berlin from the Fuehrer's residence at Berchtesgaden in February 1940. At that time, I often saw him with Eva Braun. The people employed at the Fuehrer's residence were not allowed to call Eva Braun by her real name. Taking her initials, they called her Ebee. When I returned to Berlin later on, there was talk among the Fuehrer's bodyguards that Hitler had married Eva Braun.

I met Eva Braun in the underground shelter of the Fuehrer's official residence on April 30. She appeared to be very anxious then, and said, "I think that I should like to die here. I have no intention of fleeing elsewhere." I tried to comfort her through various means. When I addressed her as 'Miss Braun,' she said, 'You may now call me Mrs. Hitler." This made it a certainty that she and Hitler had been married at the end of April.

When the Soviet forces pressed close on Berlin, the members of the Fuehrer's personal bodyguard were not permitted to pass through Hitler's quarters which were situated 66 feet underground. It was placed that far underground to stand up under Soviet shelling. In this room, Hitler slept every night on a canvas cot. For eight days and nights, from April 18, Hitler kept to his room and did not show himself once. On May 1, I passed the Fuehrer's quarters on my way to get breakfast. I noted that Hitler was sitting down on a wicker chair and nervously fingering the side of his chair with his left hand. All of a sudden he stood up and went to the quarters of his personal staff with whom he shook hands, asking, "Is there anything to report?" When I think of it that was the last thing I heard the Fuehrer say.

At about 5 p.m. that day, I returned to the Fuehrer's official quarters. The rooms were then empty. I immediately hurried out in search of Schoeder, a man close to the Fuehrer. Greatly distressed, Schoeder cried out in a loud voice. "The Fuehrer is dead! His corpse is burning!" On going to the emergency exit, I saw the bodies of the Fuehrer and Eva Braun lying on the ground about three yards from the exit. The Fuehrer's body was face up with arms slightly bent while the body of Eva Braun was face down. With a fearful stench the two bodies were burning.

# JAPAN INVASION SNAGS NOTED BY ENEMY PRESS

## Operations Will Be More Difficult Than Normandy Landing, Says Kimche

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—Newspapers in both the United States and Britain are giving free rein to their opinions concerning landing operations against Japan. In regard to one matter they seem to be in accord, namely, that the landing operations would be certain to be far more difficult than the invasion of Normandy.

According to a London dispatch, Jon Kimche, Reuter's correspondent, sets forth the difficulties in the way of the operations of the American forces, as follows:

"It is unlikely that landing operations will be launched against Japan immediately after the completion of the Okinawa operations. Manila is the only port most modernly equipped by the American forces. Manila, however, is over 1,700 miles away from Tokyo.

"It is presumed that the American forces will establish a base in the Okinawas. Offensive operations over the seas against Japan would be fraught with far greater difficulties than the invasion of Europe which required over 6,000 ships.

"Firstly, there is no area in Japan suitable for such operations as the 'lightning drives of Patton's forces.' Because of such geographical characteristics, the Japanese must be expected to defend the coastline and to establish bases in the tremendous mountain fastnesses of Japan."

### Switchover Is Problem

Special

LISBON, June 22.—General George Marshall, today, declared that the switchover to the Pacific remained the United States army's most pressing problem and stressed that "economy in lives and material as well as the psychology of the American people demand that we launch a swift and powerful offensive at the earliest possible date," according to a Washington dispatch.

### 2 Yank Officers Killed

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters announced that Deputy Commander Claudius Isley of the U.S. 96th Division participating in the Okinawa operations was killed at the front, according to a Guam dispatch.

Also an announcement was made by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters that Major General Forrest Hart commanding land and sea operations in the Tarakan area was also killed at the front.

### Stilwell to Succeed Buckner

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced today that General Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of the army ground forces, has been selected by MacArthur for the command of the United States 10th army succeeding the late Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. who was killed a few days ago, according to a Manila dispatch.

Stilwell conferred with MacArthur earlier this week, the report said, and he left the headquarters several days ago, but he is still in the Pacific area. It is believed he will take command of the 10th army upon his arrival.

MacArthur as Commander of the army forces in the Pacific has overall jurisdiction of the 10th army, but the Okinawa campaign was under Admiral Chester Nimitz and under the operational control of the joint Chiefs of Staff.

## U.S. Cruiser Launched

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—The 10,000-ton American light cruiser Little Rock was put into commission on June 17, according to a Philadelphia dispatch. The Little Rock carries 12 six-inch guns as well as several five-inch, 40-millimeter and 20-millimeter guns.

## U.S. Destroyer Launched

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—A large destroyer, Kenneth D. Valley, which has a displacement of 2,000 tons and which is claimed to have the same power as a cruiser, was launched at the Newark dockyard on June 17, according to a dispatch from Newark, New Jersey.

# SHOCK ATTACK ON ENEMY ON GARAGON ISLAND TOLD

## Small Group of Japanese Successfully Complete Mission of Blasting Gun Positions

Domei

SOUTHERN BASE, June 21.—With the aim of facilitating the transportation of supplies to the Mariana Base, the enemy has been frantically augmenting his strength around Palau and Peliliu Islands and directing furious attacks against the Japanese Garrison Forces guarding those Islands. However, the Japanese, though greatly outnumbered, are conducting fierce offensives against the enemy. In the mopping-up operations carried out from the middle of May to the end of the month, the Japanese killed or wounded more than 1,000 enemy troops, sank several small warships and captured some small islands. Fearlessly repulsing the surging enemy force, the Japanese are still conducting closing in assaults.

On the night of June 16, some Japanese soldiers led by Sublieutenant Nobuya Nidaira shock-attacked the enemy entrenched on Garagon Island of the Palau group. The island, which constitutes the the enemy's foremost front-line, is strongly fortified with several kinds of guns with the airfield having many searchlights. Entrusted to a mission of attacking the enemy on the island from three directions, north, east and northeast, Sublieutenant Nidaira and others divided themselves into three groups. Though it was raining hard that night they set out on their expedition sometime round 8 p.m. Everything looked smeared black and not a thing was visible. Fully aware of enemy defense measures, they decided to swim to the island over the heaving waves of Dengis Strait. Everyone of the Shock Attack Unit carried his arms on his back and combated the raging waters. After three hours' laborious swimming over the rolling waters, they finally succeeded in crossing the strait.

Losing not a second, the Commander and others dashed into the enemy position. Furious attacks and counterattacks ensued at the enemy postiion for sometime, when First Class Private Okawa was hit by enemy fire. First Class Private Okawa, then, realizing that his end was near, shot into a row of enemy guns, with his shells tightly tucked under his arms. With a thundering explosion, the enemy's 15 centimeter gun was blasted to bits and First Class Private Okawa, too, shared the fate of the enemy gun. In the course of the combat, the Japanese killed or wounded more than 210 enemy soldiers, blasted two guns, one tractor, two tanks and 11 bivouacs. Attacked off-guard, the enemy position was thrown into extreme confusion and the remaining enemy troops fled and did not show up for a couple of days.

Sublieutenant Nidaira and others kindly looked after the wounded subordinates till noon the following day and started on their return course with the advent of dusk, this time carrying the wounded on their backs. Again swimming across the strait, they returned to the base at 1.50 p.m. on June 18.

### Attack on Mal Told

### By H. HIRAMATSU

### Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN BASE, June 21.—Taking the enemy by surprise by dashing into the enemy airfield at Mal on the northern coast of New Guinea in the small hours of a certain day, Lieutenant Arindbu Matsuoka and others met heroic death after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The account of the night attack by Lieutenant Matsuoka and nine others follows:

The reading of the Imperial Rescript broke the stillness of the night. Lieutenant Matsuoka and nine others who were charged with the heavy mission of mopping-up the enemy remnants at Mal airdrome so as to facilitate the general warfare, were getting ready for their night expedition. They all prayed earnestly for the welfare of their fatherland. "Let's go," said the lieutenant. Led by the Commander the group of 10 started on their way through the thick jungles infested with mosquitoes and leeches. Stumbling over thick roots and vines they headed straight for Mal. Thanks to the thorough caution of the leader, they were able to penetrate the enemy sentry line. Hiding in the bush, the lieutenant beckoned his subordinates toward him when the enemy bivouacs came into sight. Lieutenant Matsuoka looked at his men one by one as though saying, "Are you ready to die with me?"

Everything ready for an attack, they tied strips of white cloth around their foreheads. "Charge!" The order was issued in a low but steady voice. The enemy soldiers were evidently fast asleep. Stealthily they approached the largest bivouac and hurling hand grenades they shot into the enemy position. The stillness of the jungle was broken by shouts and screams, and the enemy was thrown into utter confusion. Following the explosions of hand grenades, the enemy bivouacs were blown up one by one. The enemy soldiers fell in succession before the eyes of the Japanese attackers. The deadly fighting continued for several hours before a thundering detonation of guns signaled the approach of the main body of the Japanese Forces coming to smash the enemy position.

The night attack launched by the Matsuoka Shock Attack Unit succeeded, but upon learning of the small force of the Japanese attackers, the enemy began to launch a furious counteroffensive. However, nothing daunted, the Japanese warriors, burning with unflinching determination to complete their mission, took up their position atop a nearby hill. Just then one of the men informed that all the shells had been consumed. Realizing his end, Lieutenant Matsuoka ordered his men to rally around him and to bury their guns which bore the emblems of Chrysanthemum. They could not stand to see the guns bearing the ensigns of Chrysanthemum captured by the enemy.

Then, the Commander sent two of his men as messengers to the main position, refusing the latter's earnest entreaty to die with their Commander. Ready to die in action, the Commander and the others dashed into the enemy charging with bayonets. After killing more than 10 enemy soldiers and blasting some heavy guns, they all met heroic death.

# *2 Parties in Germany Decide to Liquidate Remnants of Nazidom*

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**ZURICH, June 22.—A working agreement has been reached between the German Social Democrats and Communist parties whereby they have agreed to cooperate in liquidating the remnants of Nazidom and to build up an anti-Fascist parliamentary republic on democratic lines, it was revealed today by the Berlin radio station. They have also decided to form a united front with all other anti-Fascist parties and have been holding talks with the aim of solving what it calls "ideological questions."**

## Marshal Graziani Accused

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Alesandro Catharti, War Minister under the Bonomi regime, is reported to have accused Marshal Rudolfo Graziani, Chief of the General Staff of the former Italian army and six other generals of having carried on espionage activities for Germany according to an AP dispatch from Rome. Graziani and General Gastone Gambara who partook in the attacks against the Spanish government army as commander of the Italian army sent to Spain at the time of the internal revolt in that country are being quesioned for treason. These two generals are being held as hostages by the British and American armies and the Italian authorities have apparently asked that they be handed over to them.

## Enemy Bombs Medang

Domei

UNDISCLOSED SOUTH BASE, June 21.—The Japanese Army authorities on the spot issued the following communique at 5 p.m. yesterday:

"Some 10 carrier-based enemy planes bombed and strafed the Medang area two times from about 9:25 a.m. on June 20. The invaders were subjected to a severe counter-attack of the Japanese anti-aircraft gun units. One enemy plane was shot down and several others were seriously damaged. The remaining planes fled toward the north at about 10:09 a.m. without achieving their object."

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Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77, Sarugaku-cho
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# GREW WELCOMES PASSING OF TARIFF REDUCTION BILL

## Says U.S. Is Now Able to Establish Sound International Trade Policies

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, June 21.—Joseph [illegible], U.S. Acting Secretary of State, commented today that with the passing of the bill authorising President Truman to make as much as a [illegible] per cent reduction in tariff rates, America is now in a position to establish sound international trade policies so vital for America and the rest of the world, according to a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, another report gives the following commentary on the passing of the tariff rate bill:

A very interesting thing happened yesterday afternoon on the floor of the Senate of the United States. The senators passed by a vote of 47 to 33 an amendment to the Trade Agreement Act. The amendment gives President Truman discretionary power to reduce existing import duties by 50 per cent below the January 1st level. Now, this section of the act was knocked out by the Senate Finance Committee after the Act had been originally approved in whole by the House.

On the surface, this Senate action does not seem very exciting and for that matter, very important. However, the Senate vote deserved both these adjectives and in full measure. That's because the amendment just passed was regarded generally in the capital as the most crucial phase of the battle to get the full Trade Agreement Act passed. Without this amendment, the bill would only have extended for three years the old tariff law which permitted a 50 per cent cut in the 1930 tariff rate; and since it is argued that reductions already made in U.S. tariff since 1930 have already used up most of America's tariff bargaining power, the passage of the bill without the amendment would have made the measure an ineffective cripple. That's the major importance of the Senate's passage of the amendment.

There are, however, political and physological considerations which in a less tangible way render yesterday's Senate move of the highest significance too. For a long time, in fact up to just a few weeks ago, the whole tariff issue was fought out on closely held party lines. That is, the Democrats generally were for the tariff reduction as a means of furthering American expansion of international trade and the Republicans were against it. In the past few weeks, however, both the House and the Senate debated on the Trade Agreement Act.

Nine of the 37 affirmative votes in the Senate yesterday were Republicans, a tenth was a Progressive, Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin. In yesterday's vote, these men provided a conclusive public demonstration to their party and to the public that they now accept the thesis of President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, the thesis which is now supported by President Truman that international peace and prosperity require as full American economic participation as they require full American political participation. This is the first time, really, in the whole history of the reciprocal trade program that there has been a substantial bi-partisan support in the Senate on the crucial issue as today's amendment.

The
Bank of Taiwan,
Limited
[illegible]
President
[illegible]
Vice-President
Kyotaro [illegible]
Directors:
[illegible]
Head Office: [illegible]
Tokyo Branch, No. 1 [illegible] 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
Tanejiro [illegible], Manager
BRANCHES and [illegible]
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, [illegible] Hakodate, Hukuoka, [illegible] chu, Shoka, Kagi, [illegible] Giran, Shinchiku [illegible] Karenko, Makong, [illegible]
Kwantung: Dairen
China: Shanghai, [illegible] chow, Amoy, [illegible] Kiangwan, Soochow, [illegible] Chinkiang, [illegible] hu, Kiukiang, [illegible] chang, Tai-[illegible], Luchow, [illegible] Chaochow, [illegible] Yangchow.
Hainan [illegible] Kachek, Hokuhoi. [illegible]
[illegible] Truk, Palau [illegible]
[illegible] Manila, Davao, [illegible]
Bacolod, Legaspi, [illegible] Djawa: [illegible]
Djakarta. [illegible]
dja, Denpasar [illegible]
Balik-Papan, [illegible]
Samarinda. [illegible]
nado. Ceram: Amboina [illegible]
Koepang. [illegible]
[illegible]

## SUZUKI EXPLAINS SPIRIT OF WAR EMERGENCY LAW

### Sure-Victory Setup Aimed by Elimination of Red Tape, Prime Minister Stresses

In view of the importance of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law which was promulgated on June 22 to become effective the following day, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki made a significant statement before the Cabinet Council held Friday to ask for renewed determination on the part of all State Ministers and for their thorough coordination with lower officials.

The Prime Minister pointed out that by the enforcement of the new law which forms the legal basis for establishing Japan's sure-victory structure, the responsibility of the Government was immensely expanded. At the same time, he emphasized that a purpose of the law was to liberate the Japanese people and lower officials from red-tape, that the standard by which the operation of administration was to be guided and the people's activity directed was not the written articles of laws and regulations, but morality and reason. In speedily executing urgent measures, he also stressed the need of enforcing strict discipline by acknowledging the worthy and punishing the wrong.

The Prime Minister's statement to the State Ministers was substantially as follows:

"By the enforcement of this Law, the Government is given authority to carry out speedily and decisively whatever is necessary for securing final victory. Consequently the responsibility of the Government has increased immensely. Hereafter, therefore, the subterfuge, formerly resorted to by officials in executing administration that though what was proposed was proper it could not be enforced because laws and regulations did not permit it, becomes unwarrantable. Thus, it may be said that this law liberates our people and officials from bondage to minor details of laws and regulations. It can also be said that the standard by which the operation of administration is to be guided and the people's activity directed is not the written articles of laws and regulations but really morality and reason.

"This morality or reason, after all, starts from the standpoint of the nation's development. In the urgent war situation, to fight for and secure final victory becomes the starting point of all morality and reason. Every measure and every action must be concentrated on this, for the primary object of clarifying the polity of the Empire and defining moral obligations. In short, this Law has made possible the execution of the administration directly and simply despite the present complicated legal structure, by its application in enforcing bright, clean and just administration on the basis of the great principle which has existed since the foundation of the Empire. It is desired therefore that all State Ministers will give profound thought to this point and execute all measures speedily and decisively, in view of the fact that the present war condition does not permit delays.

"In the past so-called decisive-war emergency measures have been enforced, but now that this Law is put into effect there may be many points that should be examined and reflected upon. I believe that at present it is more necessary to enforce strong and speedy measures aiming at positive and decisive reconstruction with the spirit of recovering from the devastion of war than to merely try to pile up new results upon those of the past. I wish, therefore, that all Ministries will execute, speedily and timely, strong and just measures in the shortest period, on their respective responsibility and with great enthusiasm. Particular attention is asked to having this spirit thoroughly permeate into every small detail of administration.

"Along with such urgent and positive measures, it is also desired to strictly maintain official discipline, by encouraging rewarding and punishment. I believe it is remembered by all that this point became a tropic of discussion at the recent Diet session. The responsibility of Government officials will be greatly increased hereafter, and with the enforcement of this Law their manner of administration must be different from what it was.

"All officials must, further, train themselves and self-reflect in order to renew their determination to comply with the trust given them by the Government.

## Shimomura Worships at Ise

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Board of Information and Minister without Portfolio, arrived at Ujiyamada on Saturday, where he worshipped at the Ise Grand Shrines. He is scheduled to visit Osaka and Nagoya and to return to Tokyo on Tuesday. Dr. Shimomura will also worship at the Atsuta Shrine.

## *Invincibility of Japan Is Pointed Out; Mainland to Witness Decisive Battle*

(Continued From Yesterday)

At this announcement our thoughts turn to the Japanese officers and men at Luzon and are struck by the very brilliant war result gained by them and by the superb fighting spirit with which they are imbued. The news of the things General Yamashita's men are doing has opened my eyes. What a helpless man I was when I allowed my feelings to be swayed at the thought of the state of mind in which General Yamashita must have found himself when he had to shorten his line and repair to the mountains in order to continue the fight. And again, how foolish when I felt as though I had been betrayed at the news that General Yamashita was taking naps in horizontal holes in daytime!

**Great Lessons For Us**

Is there not much for us, the 100,000,000 people who are to make our everyday life appropriate to the decisive battle on Japanese soil with which we may find ourselves face to face at any time in the future, to learn from the attitude of a warrior who refuses to give in under the most difficult conditions conceivable, when we are reminded of the figure of General Yamashita enjoying naps in a hole, safe from bombs from enemy planes or shells from enemy guns? Can we not also learn much from the way in which the General spends any leisure time he may have, helping himself to powdered tea as ancient warriors did, to help maintain a mental atmosphere appropriate to the raiding parties which he leads when night comes?

The doings of General Yamashita and his men teach us worthy lessons. Victory will be ours if we have swords and if stones that can be used as weapons are on hand when we are stripped of all the necessities of a modern battle, such as planes and warships. Every one of us can be sure of beating to death five or six Yankees.

Suppose the enemy has come to attack Japan Proper with a personnel of 11,000,000 men. Now the Japanese mainland contains a population of 70,000,000 men. Of the number 20,000,000 can bear arms. If these Japanese fight to kill the Americans, one for one, there will be 9,000,000 men left after the fight.

These considerations form the basis for our conviction that we will win the decisive battle of this war when it is fought on Japanese soil. Think of the encouragement which we would derive while in the midst of such a battle from the possession of planes, however small in number, which could be used against the enemy, and of the contribution they would make toward the development of a favorable war situation.

But not a few are the numbers of planes we can rely upon in the conduct of a decisive battle fought on Japanese soil. The munitions factories have been restored rapidly and extended on a large scale. They are now proof against bombs. Haven't the factories already been removed to places where they are absolutely safe from attack from the air? Underground factories which defy enemy bombers, have come into being and are contributing to the extension of the production of munitions.

**We Are Ready**

As to vessels and tanks, we have more than enough. The entire land and sea forces of the Empire have become one big Special Attack Corps, and are in readiness for action on Japan Proper. The Special Attack Corps to operate in the air and the Special Attack Corps to operate under the water are being fostered and trained. Here we have the main body of the land forces which, fairly itching for action, has in vain watched for an opportunity to make a display of its might.

Under the system recently established, which has made possible unity between the military districts and the local inspectorates-general, a strategical plan has been worked out under which the local districts will be self-supporting and self-sufficient in materials needed for the fulfilment of their share in the work of carrying on the war, in the face of a situation created by the cutting off of any part of the main Japanese territory from the rest.

What has added to the strength of the structure for the defense of the main Japanese territory is the fact that the General Army Headquarters has been established under the direction of Field Marshal Sugiyama and Field Marshal Hata, and that the National Volunteer Corps comprising all able-bodied men and women of Japan, is in process of reorganization. In short, everything by way of preparation for a decisive battle to be fought on Japanese soil, is being realized.

It appears that the enemy will mobilize a personnel of 7,000,000 men and vessels aggregating upward of 30,000,000 tons to come to attack us in Japan Proper. It is almost a certainty that before several months more the enemy will come to attack us with 1,000 B-29's for days on end and with planes based at Yiojima and the Okinawas centering around B-29's in raids on a thorough-going scale.

In this way the enemy, which is extremely afraid of damage to personnel, will concentrate the material resources at its command on one big offensive against us. It is time we resigned ourselves to the fact that the war will assume an aspect of bitterness which has not been known before.

**Advantage of Position**

But there is here a condition which is decidedly favorable to us. We have the advantage of position. On the other hand, the enemy will have to maintain a long line of communication. The line will be so long that the enemy will require 16 tons of shipping in order to land each man in our main territory. Suppose that the enemy has mobilized 20,000,000 tons of shipping. These vessels could not carry more than 1,200,000 or 1,300,000 men in one trip to our main territory. There is the question of the transporting of war materials without which the men landed on Japanese soil would be of no avail. This injects a new element into the situation. Granting that the enemy has vessels of an aggregate total of 20,000,000 tons, it should count itself happy to be able to send a maximum of 800,000 fully equipped men to Japan Proper.

It would be out of the question for the enemy to hope to be successful in getting these men to land in safety on Japanese soil. There are the Special Attack Corps of the air and the Special Attack Corps of the sea. These corps will sally forth the moment the enemy approaches our main territory, and finish it at sea in short order. There are also the picked units of the army. These would end at the water's edge those of the enemy troops which, having escaped being caught in destruction at the hands of the Special Attack Corps, had reached our main territory.

As to the fate of any enemy troops that might encroach upon our land, it was made clear by War Minister Anami when he stated: "The Japanese Army will rise up and not lay down arms until after it has thrown the enemy into the sea and destroyed it.

Our main territory is not a solitary island. We are in a position to concentrate an absolutely superior force on the enemy at any corner or extremity of our main territory. It is only on our main territory that we can pit ourselves against and dominate over the enemy. The moment hostilities have spread to our main territory every member of the Japanese race, irrespective of sex, will automatically become a combatant.

A war is a duel between power and power. The rules of war are stern. There is no managing a war somehow or other. A war is a thing that a State cannot hope to manage in any manner unless each and every one that makes it up is determined to die to manage it. If every one of us, the people of Japan, is afire with patriotism, and makes himself helpful in any way he can to the extension of the nation's fighting power, and in complete unity pushes the work conducting the war, the laurels of victory in the decisive battle on Japanese soil which is foreseen will crown our Land of Gods.

**Minimum Personnel Sacrifice**

The important thing for us is to see to it that as few of our countrymen as possible who form the basis of our country's fighting power, fall victim to the enemy in its bombing raids conducted in a manner shocking to the consciences of the world. If we keep to a minimum the sacrifices in personnel exacted by the enemy from us, we can be absolutely certain that victory will be ours. There is a supreme mission for us, the 100,000,000 people, to fulfil at the present stage of the war situation, and that is to concentrate all human and material resources at our command on the extension of production and on carrying the war through to its end.

War Minister Anami stated: "A wise man of the Restoration said that one who lacks faith in the indestructibility of the Land of Gods is committing above all the sin of casting doubt on the Divine Message."

At this juncture I seem to see more and more significance in these words: "One who is dubious of victory at this time of day and wavers is one who does not believe in victory. One who does not believe in victory is one who foregoes victory."

## 'Life Movement' Successful

**Domei**

DJAKARTA, June 22.—The new "Life Movement" in Java which was launched throughout the island from the end of March to May has gained successful results and the second phase of this campaign will follow in the near future, according to a statement made by the Secretary-General of the Central Council of Java at the eighth plenary session of the council held on June 20. The movement aims among others at firstly the enhancement of patriotic spirit and Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity spirit; secondly, strengthening of village defenses; thirdly, encouragement of labor; and fourthly, self-sufficiency in daily necessities.

## TOKYO VOLUNTEER CORPS COMPLETE ORGANIZATION

### Will Aid Public Morals Promotion, Clearing of Burnt Areas, Food Cultivation

The formation of the National Volunteer Corps in Tokyo's 35 wards was completed on June 22 when the Yodobashi ward corps was formed. The old, women and youths of the capital will take an active hand in production and defense through the corps.

A total of 350 vocational corps, comprising organizations with 500 or more employes, under the direct control of the headquarters, and 1,230 district corps of from 100 to 500 persons have already been formed. With the completion of the formation of these district and vocational corps in the capital, the headquarters issued the first orders to the corps on June 22 concerning the movement for the promotion of public morals and the speedy enforcement of the plans to clear up and cultivate the areas laid waste.

As a result of the issuance of the first two orders, a meeting of the city, ward and subdivision corps heads was held in Tokyo on June 23 to discuss the carrying out of these orders. All members of the corps in Tokyo will take part in the enforcement of the orders for the promotion of public morals. Beginning with transport facilities, the volunteer corps will launch a movement especially against enemy thought propaganda.

The enforcement of the movement for the clearing up and cultivating of waste land in the capital, through which to increase their war potentiality, will commence with the planting of 20,000,000 sweet potato seedlings on 500,000 chobu of land. Simultaneously with the planting of potato seedlings, the corps will handle the salvaging of iron from the burnt-out areas and the growing of greens, carrots, Japanese radishes, and other such vegetables.

## PRESS COMMENTS

### Saturday, June 23

### ADMINISTRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MORALITY AND REASON

MAINICHI—It is worthy of note that the contents of Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki's address made at the latest Cabinet meeting on the occasion of the enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law should have been made public. The Prime Minister has much expectations in the enforcement of the law. Considering that his expectations can be realized by a speedy and daring enforcement of the law, the Prime Minister, while recognizing the heavy responsibility of the Government, sought much in the action of the Government officials who actually enforce the law. On that point we heartily endorse his action.

Heretofore, whenever a new measure was adopted by the Government, the people at large alone were given the sermen. The people were determined to follow every wave of the flag on the part of the Government. For the first time, Prime Minister Suzuki refrained from addressing the people, and instead, feeling the Government's own responsibility, spoke to the executors of the administration.

Once it was generally considered that the enforcement of any administrative measures could be done with the National General Mobilization Law. But a pile-up of control and laws has been the result. The Government and its offices were subjected meaninglessly to restrictions. Accordingly, various attempts have been made on their part in an effort to find a way out of the mess by means of special decrees governing administrative authority.

The Prime Minister has declared that "This law will liberate the people as well as the Government officials from the inconsistency of their being bound to non-essential points of the laws." Certainly, the new law has such power and authority. But how are the brains of the Government officials? To what extent can they execute the administration in accordance with "morality and reason" in place of legal regulations?

Laws and systems are lifeless things. The Government officials who handle them will fail to accomplish their objective if they attempt to merely evade responsibility or are so timid as to hide themselves behind quibbling.

At the present stage no person can be weak-spirited. Especially, Government officials must each have the spirit of "leading the State to prosperity singlehanded." We cannot but share the Prime Minister's desire for strong-spirited Government officials.

## *Self-Sufficiency Urged by Commander To Counter Efforts of Enemy Air Raids*

As commander of a transport unit in the island-to-island strategy in the Solomon Islands area, Commander Yoshimura who, despite grim encounters with enemy planes and warships, carried out the transport of the main strength of the units engaged in the stepping-stone operations of the Army and Navy at Kolombangara Island, was commended for fulfilling so nobly his duties. Now, back at a certain base, he recounts the grim fight put up by the officers and men on Bougainville Island, who, overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles of nature still show fighting spirit though they are isolated and no help is coming to them. Commander Yoshimura says, according to the Asahi:

"It is superfluous to say that Japan's pressing need right now is increased plane and food output. Stories of the hardships encountered by the Japanese officers and men after the steppingstone operations, of their eating the roots of grass and even rats and yet fighting against an enemy whose fighting spirit could not be overlooked have already been told.

"In order to wage a long-term war against such an enemy, all members of the unit on this island, from the commander down to the last soldier, were convinced that a state of self-sufficiency and ability to fight alone were absolutely necessary and with this in mind they set about clearing 30 tsubo of land per man. Those with farming experience or knowledge were set to the task of growing sweet potatoes so that finally they were able to dig up about two kilograms of this root vegetable a day per person.

"Through study and experiment, the seed rice they were fortunately able to procure was planted as land rice, which has had successful results. Eggplants squash, and peanuts grow in abundance due to the fertile soil, while even miso and soy sauce are manufactured by the soldiers. From the oil of sharks they make kerosene and their automobiles run on oil produced by them from the coconut.

"I used to wonder why the people back at home did not grow sweet potatoes for themselves when they wanted to eat them so badly. At the front there is not one inch of idle ground. If the people on the home front would only think more concretely in terms of self-sufficiency so that what they themselves eat would be grown by them, how much more would it add to the strengthening of the nation's fighting power.

"Although the results achieved in the Okinawa Islands have been brilliant, the war situation does not afford optimism. Today when there is so much talk of the mainland being made into a battleground there is no greater danger than to rely on outside help. The Japanese people should before they make any comments on their rations think of ways and means of increasing those ration.

"On Bougainville Island the soldiers hold an exhibition once a month of things originated and devised by them and in a competitive spirit they try to increase their fighting power and to make adjustments to circumstances.

"With all my experience in raids on the field of battle I do not for a minute think that the raids on the homeland can be taken in an easy light. I was quite surprised at the cheerful spirit of the people though under threat of enemy raids and I admire them for this.

"In a nutshell, I may say that the war situation is as it is because of the deficiency of planes, and increased output is vitally necessary. Nothing seems more to be regretted than to be killed in a raid. At Bougainville Island we put everything into shelters as there are day raids. There are many shelters large enough for two or three persons, due to which losses are practically non-existent.

"I believe in being cheerful and optimistic. This has been my guiding principle in leading my men, and I should like to encourage the whole nation too to be cheerful and optimistic under distressing raid conditions. From my personal experience at the front I firmly believe that there will be providential help. However, there can be no divine aid if a passive attitude is taken. It is important that every precaution and preparation be made so that one may confidently say that all is in readiness.

"There is a limit to the powers of the spirit and so the people must not lay all their trust in this. After preparations have been fully made, then the rest must be accomplished with the inherent Yamato spirit. Then for the first time shall we be qualified to receive Heaven-sent aid.

## TO BOOST JAVA'S DEFENSE

### Central Council Adopts Move to Strengthen Volunteer Corps

**Domei**

DJAKARTA, June 22.—A recommendation of the 8th Central Council of Java was unanimously adopted at its plenary session on June 21. The recommendation, together with the resolution for promoting the development of agriculture, were handed to the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army who was present at the session.

The recommendation proposes wholesale strengthening of the Defense Volunteer Corps in the light of the existing situation where American-British-Dutch forces have come to invade the East Indies region. It also urges training of young men by officers of the Volunteer Corps and the spread of guerilla warfare tactics among the people. As a first step for the conscription system the recommendation proposes participation of students above middle schools in the volunteer corps.

## Mainichi Newsmen Safe

Minoo Kato, head of the Berlin branch of the Mainichi Shimbun, who had not been heard of since the fall of Berlin, is reported to have been rescued by Soviet authorities and safely arrived in Moscow on June 20, according to a Moscow dispatch to the same paper under date of June 20. With Mr. Kato were also rescued Kamakichi Oshima, the Mainichi correspondent, and Hideo Shimada and Kato, both extra correspondents of the paper. These three persons also arrived in Moscow with Mr. Kato and are scheduled to leave shortly for home.

## TO CLEAR PILED-UP FREIGHT

### Week Drive by Tokyo Railways Bureau Starts Today

A one week drive for clearing up freight accumulated through lack of transportation vehicles and manpower will be opened from Sunday by the Tokyo Railways Bureau which has been closely cooperating with the Japan Transport Company, the Metropolitan Police and prefectures.

During the week of the drive men will be sent from the railways headquarters, the Tokyo Railways Bureau and the Japan Transport Company for investigation to various localities where they will take appropriate steps to solve the problem of accumulated freight through the services of volunteer corps of railwaymen and shippers. Depending on the circumstances, Army units will also cooperate in the speedy dispersal of such baggage. Relative to the success of the present drive, such drives will be opened in future in which the Tokyo Railways Bureau asks for the support not only of shippers but also of the people in lending manpower, transportation vehicles and temporary storage space.

## Isono Heads Archives Section

Yuzo Isono, Secretary in the Board of Information and concurrently that in the Foreign Office, was appointed Chief of the Archives Section of the Foreign Office, it was announced by the Foreign Office under date of June 22. At the same time, Kazuyoshi Inagaki, Secretary in the Board of Information, was appointed Chief of the First Section of the Third Division in the Board of Information.

## TO LEAVE FOR HOKKAIDO

### 1,139 Raid Victims to Begin Life Anew as Farmers

The scheme to send raid victims to the Hokkaido to engage in farming has been completed and the first group of 1,139 people from approximately 249 families is scheduled to leave Tokyo on July 6 for Iwamizawa.

The reception areas have been selected near urban districts but the places of settlement have been designated as follows:

Twenty-one families from Suginami-ku are to go to Teina Mura, Sapporo Gun.

Twenty-one families from Adachi-ku are to go to Kotoi Machi, Sapporo Gun.

Fifty families from Meguro, Ebara, Kanda and Shiba are to go to Toyohira Machi, Sapporo Gun.

Twenty-three families from Itabashi will go to Sapporo Mura.

Twenty-three families from Omori will go to Shiraishi Mura.

Thirty-six families from Setagaya will go to Ebetsu Mura.

Thirty-one families from Shinagawa, Kamata, Oji, Arakawa and Joto will go to Sumida Mura, Sorachi Gun.

Fourteen families from Katsushika, Edogawa, Kitatama will go to Kurisawa Mura, Sorachi Gun.

## PLANTING SWEET POTATOES

### Nation-Wide Movement Set to Attain 2 Billion Kan Goal

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce issued instructions to prefectural governors for the commencement of a nation-wide movement for planting sweet potato seedlings from June 20 till July 5 in order to attain the harvest of the current year's goal, 2,700,000,000 kan, in the coming autumn.

Sweet potatoes are now an essential food for the perfection of a self-sufficient food supply setup in the country as well as for supplying fuel for aircraft. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of farmers and others the acreage under crop now covers 540,000,000 cho, representing 80 per cent of the goal of the current year. In order to achieve the goal of this year's harvest more sweet potato seedlings must be planted. The movement for planting these seedlings will be directed by prefectural governors and other officials concerned.

## AUSSIES SEEK PHOSPHATE

### Said Keeping Covetous Eye on Mineral at Nauru

**Domei**

LISBON, June 20.—Australia is keeping an eye on rock phosphate of Nauru Island, northeast of New Britain Island, which is famous for its production and now under the occupation of the Japanese Army. Joseph Chifley, acting Prime Minister of Australia, made the following statement in the House of Representatives today, according to a dispatch from Canberra:

"Taking into consideration the reacquisition of rock phosphate of Nauru Island by the Allied army the Australian Government has filed an application directly with Prime Minister Churchill and the United General Staff Office of the Allied Army."

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### *Wanted to Buy*

ANY kinds of suit and dress material, overcoats, sweaters, flannel, ricksacks, sewing machine, electric irons, thread, foreign-made shoes (any size), plain silk cloth, silk pajamas, silk kimono, suitcases and Boston bags, good violin. Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter for Russian language, slightly used, but must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Apply Box 127, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE phonograph, Columbia or Victor wanted. Must be a new or slightly used one. Will pay good price. Apply Box 126, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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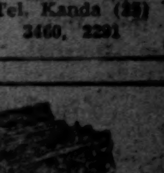

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1945

## The New Regional Structure

The recent reorganization of Japan into eight Regional Governments-General deserves more than passing attention, for it introduces fundamental changes into the administrative system of the nation. The first conference of the Governors-General of these large new administrative districts, which was held last Tuesday with all the members of the Cabinet also in attendance, served to emphasize particularly the usefulness of the new system in preparing the country for decisive combat on the soil of the homeland. But while the new system was undoubtedly introduced at this time primarily as a wartime measure, it should not be overlooked that the resulting fundamental changes in the administrative system will also have a most significant effect on the permanent character of the nation's government.

The new system is a logical evolution which has taken place along eminently sound lines. When the present system of prefectural governments was instituted at the time of the nationalization and unification of the administration following the abolition of feudatory autonomy, the prefecture undoubtedly represented the local administrative unit most suitable in size in relation to the prevailing conditions of economy and communications. But the trend, save for minor variations, has been toward larger administrative units, as evidenced by the fact that the 305 prefectures which were set up in 1871 were combined into the 46 prefectures which have prevailed since 1906. This system, in the main, proved completely satisfactory until very recent times.

With the increase of governmental functions attendant upon the elaboration of an administrative structure capable of conducting the present total war, however, it became apparent that the existing prefectural boundaries divided the country into units too small for maximum efficiency under modern conditions. Particularly with respect to the regulation of the production and distribution of strategic materials and foodstuffs, modern conditions of production and transportation called for geographically larger administrative units.

The institution of Regional Administrative Councils on July 1, 1943 was a partial response to this need. The valuable contributions which the Regional Administrative Councils made to meet the needs of the times should be amply recognized. But it cannot be denied that these Councils were not wholly adequate. Composed of the prefectural governors of the region who met only periodically under a Chairman who was only one of their number although enjoying a seniority in rank, the Council had to rely on the voluntary cooperation of the various prefectural governors in the absence of any special authority or permanent enforcement machinery attaching to the office of the Chairman. The Councils were, moreover, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs while their duties embraced activities falling under the scope of virtually all the Ministries.

The new organization which has now been set up corrects all these inadequacies. The old prefectures are retained intact for the conduct of the normal routine business. But for matters concerning interests of a wider nature, the prefectures are grouped into eight large administrative units with permanent staffs formally organized as Governments-General each headed by a Governor-General who enjoys a status ranking with that of Cabinet Ministers and who exercises legal authority over the prefectural governors in his district. The Governments-General are not subordinated to the sole jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs but are directly subject to the Cabinet, and they exercise authority in their districts on behalf of all the Ministries. The Central Government has delegated a large measure of power and has transferred a considerable proportion of the personnel of the various Ministries to the Governments-General. And most significantly, the Governors-General have been empowered to exercise a sweeping degree of independent initiative in cooperation with local military commanders in case of any emergency.

The advantages of the new organization in face of the developing war situation are obvious. With the growing possibility of the homeland being converted into a field of actual battle, the Regional Governments-General with their ample measure of self-sufficiency will insure the continuation of governmental functions with maximum efficiency and minimum dislocation even if transportation and communications facilities should be disrupted by enemy invasions. Each regional unit will be able to fight on independently regardless of what may be happening in other localities. The new system constitutes a tangible and effective manifestation of the indomitable determination of the Japanese people to resist the enemy at any cost and immeasurably enhances the fighting power of the nation.

While its usefulness as an instrument of unrelenting war is the chief consideration behind this new organization, its real value is attested by the soundness of its underlying principle as a permanent scheme of government. All countries are outgrowing their earlier small administrative subdivisions as improved communications and more complexly ramifying economic organization burst the bounds of former geographic limitations. At the same time the universal trend toward the assumption of ever wider powers by the central government throws a weight of concentrated responsibility on the central governmental structure which is unhealthy for it and neglectful of the legitimate regional differences in interest which geography imposes. The problem is therefore to find a proper balance between national policies and local interests, between unhealthy centralization and inefficient decentralization.

A haphazard and unplanned attempt to solve this problem is to be seen in the United States where the maladjustments between the increasingly obsolescent state and county governments and the alarming growth of a centralized bureaucracy concentrated at the federal capital at Washington are being tackled by the creation of such anomalous and uncorrelated regional agencies as the Federal Reserve Bank Districts, the Army Corps Areas, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other miscellaneous units with specialized functions.

It may be unfair to compare the compact unitary government of a country like Japan with the amorphous federal structure of a country like the United States. But there can be no doubt that the creation of the Regional Governments-General in Japan constitutes a far more progressive, scientific, and consciously planned solution of the problem of regionalism and centralization than the extemporized makeshifts which are so common in other countries. Japan is building constructively for the future as well as girding herself for decisive combat.

All these facts add up to the conclusion that the administration of Japan constitutes a sound and scientific structure which is a pillar of strength capable of withstanding the strain of any burden which may be imposed upon it in war or peace.

## A Year Ago Today

June 24, 1944

Thailand greeted its 12th National Day.

• • •

Our Fighter Plane Units sank two enemy warships in the waters off Yiojima Island.

• • •

The Argentine Government arrested 30 American and British nationals residing in Argentina.

• • •

Our Air Units sank two enemy aircraft carriers and two warships of unidentified category and shot down more than 55 enemy planes after intercepting an enemy task force heading north at a point south of the Ogasawara Islands.

## THE SOVIET PRODUCTION SYSTEM

### Cost Reduction Plan Different From Other Countries

Editor's Note: This article gives a rough idea of the production system of the Soviet Union, embracing its essential features—administrative, industrial, labor, financial.

The Soviet Union's governmental departments or commissariats connected with her production, number about fifty, such as the Coal, Petroleum, Heavy Machine Building Industry, General Machine Building Industry, Light Industry, and so on down the line. Another characteristic is that the Soviets are a people of hard and fast rule, a sort of poor mixer, which is also demonstrated in their administrative work. In other words, each commissariat is very proud of its own jurisdiction which you, might say, borders on exclusivism. But this is what the Soviet controlled economy must tolerate, for if versatility and sociability are encouraged among the different departments, which is against their racial traits, there will be more abuses than otherwise.

Then the question is how those industrial policies as applied to the different commissariats are prescribed. As everybody knows, the source of those policies is the political party, the Communist Party, as was Nazism in Germany. The head of the party, Premier Stalin, is also the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. It is Stalin who sets up major policies and brings them down to the Council or the Cabinet which is also under the control of the party. In short the party is the one which decides on those policies and assigns them to respective departments for their technical execution. However, in the actual administration of those policies the party is least concerned with their minor details but only with the execution of the major parts.

#### Decided by Council

For example, the Council decides on the policy of "the production of planes being a prerequisite at this moment" or "the collection of scrap iron of the foremost importance." It also decides on the appointment of departmental heads or commissars to take charge of the work as being the most responsible men for the proper execution of the work. Needless to say, in the production of planes the one who thus becomes the most responsible party is the Airplane Commissar. He gives out all the necessary instructions in the premise. In other words, he has absolute authority over the plane construction, and all others connected with it must abide in his orders. Thus, on the question of major national policies there is little chance of friction between the different commissariats. But otherwise, as on the matter of their daily routine work he lets them alone by way of satisfying their popular traits.

All these works are being pushed in the Soviet Union under a five-year plan, the works being allotted under what they call the Grosplan Let us illustrate how this plan is worked out. In the case of iron, for instance, if 15 per cent of production increase is expected from the next year, the plan is usually set up about the autumn of this year, and thereunder the Council gives its orders to the Iron Industry Commissar. Upon receiving the order he allots the work among the different iron works. On the allotments the iron works state their opinions to the Commissar. The Commissar checks up on these opinions and gives his final orders later. It takes about half a year between the first and final orders. In the meantime, the various iron works will be working on their own plans under the first order. Though the manner in which this allotment plan is handled seems rather loose, yet the fact is that it is smoothly worked out in the Soviet Union between the commissariat and iron works.

#### Question of Cutting Cost

In this connection, a much talked about matter in recent years is the question of reducing the cost. For example, while the price level of iron is set as the result of pool, the different iron works have their own ideas about the matter, having fixed their own cost in detail. Against this the Commissar orders every year a certain percentage of reduction, as, so much on the respective costs of material, coke, coal, labor, interest on bank loans, storage, and on the amount of profit. Though the order is thus given, the iron works can think hard and figure out by themselves how best to meet with this requirement Possibly they might try to cut down on the cost of material or labor. But they cannot lose sight of the fact that upon the success or failure of this planning depends the income of the entire working force of the plants, which will be much affected.

But, after all, the idea of cost reduction does not lie on a simple profit-making basis as in other countries; it is more fundamental with the Soviet system. In short, the idea is centered on getting out the most goods with the least material; it is meant at the same time to save material by producing a minimum of rejected articles. Instead of cutting down on the cost of material and labor, importance is placed on the production of so many tons of iron by using so much less coal and coke. This method has been attaining a degree of success.

Another point of interest, of which the Japanese hold a much mistaken view, is the subject of national industrial enterprises or those industries under direct government control. Connected with this are a sort of district superintendent bureaus which are in charge of different industries in question. For example, there are the superintendent bureaus for iron and coal industries in charge of district factories and minelots. Although these bureaus are inclined to be bureaucratic because they are official, the industry itself is non-official, all being run by civilians. So it happens that these civilians want to finish up the work as ordered at a profit even by violating a few of those official regulations governing their work. With such an idea as this the work is being pushed, and the idea seems to underlie the whole system. Of course, there are undercurrents running between the two factions, the official and civilian; but if a civilian becomes an official he stands strictly with the bureau, while a former official who happens to turn a civilian is all for making profit. Such being the Soviet system, still there is a clear distinction between the two factions.

#### All Share Profits

Now let us see how these national enterprises are actually operated. If a factory thereunder makes a big profit, all the people concerned participate in the profit sharing, from the president down to the office-boy, receiving more allowance and bonus. Conversely, if the plant is not doing well their incomes might be less than usual. It means that although the enterprise itself is national, all the profits do not belong to the national treasury, as a portion of the profits is always to remain with the factory, which is a sort of sinking fund with the plant. For this reason, every plant is provided with a balance sheet, and on it is left a certain amount of credit on behalf of the factory. And so, even when the factory wants to set up a welfare establishment for its workers, all of the necessary fund is not advanced by the national treasury in spite of the fact that the industrial enterprise itself is national. In other words, the factory is encouraged to put up as much as possible its own foundation capital as well as operating fund. Aside from these, if such a sinking fund is idle it may be loaned out to another plant, thus creating a sort of private business relation between the two plants. And vice versa, if the first plant wants to expand and needs money and the second plant happens to have a surplus fund, the latter can help the former with it. This is the way those national plants are operated, generally speaking, although there are some exceptions.

Banking by these factories are restricted but with one single bank, not being permitted to do business with several banks as in other countries. While there are several kinds of banks in the Soviet Union, the one designated in this case is a national bank, which is a sort of combination like the Nippon Bank and an ordinary commercial bank in Japan. Since the banking is done exclusively with this bank, the bank will be in the position to know in the course of years the true conditions of its customer factories; as to when they will start stocking with materials, when such stock will be turned into goods, and when they will begin depositing their proceeds.

#### Bank Amply Protected

Then the bank can decide on the amount of credit to be given them without security. In other words, the bank can give them credit up to a certain amount, and to require security over and above that amount, and if perchance the amount of loan needed still goes up above a certain fixed limit, then it needs the government's permission for making the loan. Thus in three ways the bank is amply protected.

What particularly interests us is the way workers' wages are paid in the Soviet Union. This is being done all in checks for several years, since all the money the factories had has been required to be deposited with the national bank. The issuing of drafts, however, is limited to banks, all others being prohibited. So it is patent that no factory can do its business without going through its bank.

This system gives an advantage to the bank in knowing in general what the customer plant is doing. For instance, if the factory receives an order for the production of 100 planes, for which the employment of 10,000 workers is required, the bank will be notified by the Airplane Commissariat that the bank can honor he factroy checks up to 5,000,000 rubles. But in case the plant could ot produce but 90 planes, then the bank is so constituted as to refuse payment of 5,000,000 rubles in full. Thus the factory is unable to pay off its hands, while its own money is tied up in the bank.

And so, anticipating such an inconvenience, there are detailed provisions made to relieve it. For example, if the check demand falls within 10 per cent of such short production, the bank honors the check for the first time without saying anything, but at the second time it is accompanied with a warning, and at the third time it refuses payment. In any event, if the demand is over ten per cent of such short production, the bank will refuse payment in the first instance.

#### Condition Is Investigated

This sounds rather unique as the factory is not permitted to withdraw its own money. But the rule is that in such an event the factory is required to make an appeal to the district superintendent bureau for relief. The factory head may explain to the bureau that he could not get sufficient material for some reasons which caused him to over-pay the factory hands, and that his plant was entirely blameless. On the appeal the bureau gets busy, looking into the working conditions of the plant. If the conditions are found unsatisfactory the operator is blamed, but if satisfactory it will contact the bank and order payment. In the meantime the workers must wait without getting paid.

Another peculiarity attached to this system is the fact that the treasury head of the plant is directly responsible to the Finance Commissariat, instead of the government department in charge of the factory. Such being the case, he may turn down any unsatisfactory demand for payment made even by the factory head; but he must honor such a demand if the latter insists on payment. In such an event he makes a report to the Finance Commissariat, and upon receipt of such a report an official from the department hurries to the factory for investigation. This is another method employed to straighten up the financial difficulty.

In the management of these national enterprises, each industry is made a unit by itself, with its own balance sheet to record its proceeds. Consequently, all the factories including sub-factories thereunder have their own ways of accounting profits. Hence those that make a good production record are compensated accordingly. Perhaps in this respect the Soviet method is about the best in the world—in letting contracts and compensating the contractors according to their ability. Incidentally, all the trading firms in the Soviet Union are required to deposit 90 per cent of their daily proceeds from sales with their banks.

The heads of the national enterprises are fully responsible for the proper management of the industries in their charge. The idea is based on the so-called leadership principle, which has been operative for more than ten years. Probably due to this reason, though there are labor unions in the Soviet Union, they have practically no voice in the running of these enterprises. So it devolves upon the heads of the industries in question to look after all the interests of the enterprise—to watch out for idle workers, to help out welfare organizations, and to see their orders complied with by the factories.

#### Workers Are Classified

As to the size of personnel under the charge of factory heads, it is said to be Stalin's idea that each head have in charge of from 1,000 to 2,000 workers so that he may have the chance to know all the men under him by their faces, their names, their abilities, and their family conditions. And further, it is expected of him to converse practically with all his men once a month. He is also required to set up a graph program so that all the hands may be working in a body like a clock.

The factory workers are classified into seven grades, with their works standardized, and their wages paid accordingly. Calculating their wages is so complicated that it is almost impossible for individual workers to figure out their just compensations.

The workers are entitled to special rations for their livelihood, even in wartime, and what the Government takes direct charge of is limited to a few items, the largest parts being left with the enterprises themselves. In short, for rationing, the enterprises are to rely on their own planning, including special contracts entered into with the collective farms.

While original idea is being fostered among the workers, it is particularly stressed that they learn from the personal experience of the first class workers to get the best result from their work. In fact, it is understood that the best designer who was instrumental in bringing a good result is to receive a half of what has been saved from his planning. All these inducements are a part and parcel of the Soviet production system.

## A REVIEW OF SPY FILMS

### Propaganda Stressed in Anglo-American Movies

By TSUNEO HAZUMI
(From the Nisshoki)

(Continued from Yesterday)

Next we want to take up the British spy cinema, Britain being known as the home of such films. There was the famous incident of Edith Cavell a nurse in the last World War, who was executed by Germany as a spy on the ground of having furnished Britain with some secret information. This was a golden opportunity to stir up anti-German feeling, and splendid material with which to get up a spy thriller. The cry was, what an inhuman act to kill an innocent nurse, a person of sanctity! With such a motif a silent film was first gotten up under the title, "Dawn." This was shown in Japan too in 1926 and 1927. Then with the coming of the current war, the same picture was made into a talkie under the title, "Nurse Edith Cavell." Although this was not imported into our country, it was clear that the picture was designed to incite ani-German feelings.

Whereas British films are reputed to be second class compared with others throughout the world, when it comes to the British spy pictures there are many very interesting ones. This is peculiar to British production. "Air Raid and Poison Gas," which came out in 1934, depicted the fear of air raids and German brutality. Again in 1937 another one was shown here under the title of "Spy," which had for its main theme a war of stratagem between male and female spies. The leading actor appearing in these two pictures was Conrad Veigt, a German who had escaped from Germany. Both of these movies were very interesting; hence they succeeded in stirring up hostile feelings.

A good hand at thriller production in Britain is Alfred Hitchcock. Under his supervision were produced two well-known thrillers. "House of Murderers" in which Peter Lorre acts the part of the hero and "Last Day of a Spy" with Madeleine Carrol playing the chief role. Both of these films are full of life and in them it is portrayed how certain mysterious spy gangs gradually showed up in their true colors. Hitchcock has since gone over to America to live. He also adapted the novel "Rebecca" for the film. With the outbreak of the current war he produced a plotting masterpiece titled "Foreign Correspondent."

#### Psychological Effect Revealed

All these spy movies so far mentioned possess plenty of positive quality or stratagem, but as far as the anti-spy campaign is concerned they play a negative part. In stressing the importance of the anti-spy campaign upon the public we might as well praise Ufa's "Attacking the Spy Front."

This production was shown in Japan shortly after the start of the China Affair in 1937. Immediately preceding this, there was a French picture "Port Arthur" also released in Japan. In this French movie is seen a Japanese secret agent named Iwamura, a Eurasian of Japanese and Russian parentage, who takes an active part. Though it is not a spy picture, strictly speaking, I have only mentioned it because of the appearance of a Japanese secret service agent, and from the fact that there are rumors abut this picture having been revised recently in the United States for anti-Japanese propaganda purposes.

Here I want to go back to the contents of "Attacking the Spy Front" mentioned above, for it has an instructive feature. This story has nothing to do with the adventures of spies or with the success in suppressing their activities. The story is simply this: three spies secretly enter an enemy country charged with a mission of obtaining valuable military information. Just when they are about to succeed in getting hold of the secret they were after they kill themselves. What is stressed by this movie is not the villainy of spy acts, but a warning to the people against the betrayal of their country by being unwittingly caught by the spies' honeyed words. In this sense, the spy picture "Traitor" gives a good hint. There is Karl Ritter who, through the production of the "Spy Front," became famous in the German movie circles. Since then he produced to his credit two plotting movies, "Appeal to Fatherland" and "Sworn Vacation."

Next I want to discuss the Soviet anti-spy films which I happened to see in Shanghai. I saw only two pictures but both of them gave me a good impression of a masterly portrayal of plot.

Regarding these anti-spy movies, those produced by both America and Britain still stress, to my way of thinking, the spreading of strategic propaganda to anti-Axis nations and neutral countries. This is clearly attested to by Warner Brothers' "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" which deals with the extermination of a Nazi spy gang which appeared in America. Many movies of this kind were also produced. But from the display of these pictures an adverse reaction seems to set in, getting hold of the intelligent audience, because of the too outspoken animosity that the pictures are designed to raise against Nazism.

#### The Child Is Right

"Why do you put that powder on your face, mummy?," asked the child, watching her mother dressing.

"To make me look pretty, darling."

"Well, it doesn't!," was the flat rejoinder.

## CHINA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO WESTERN CULTURE

### Development of Eastern and Western Cultures Interlinked

By A Special Contributor

It is interesting to make a comparison of the development of Chinese and Western cultures on a chronological basis, showing the Chinese culture to be a steady progression of unified nationals, while that of Europe has been a series of upward progressions with intervals of barbarism. Another important difference is that the Chinese developed their culture in one location, the vast territory that is China today, while the culture of Europe was a migratory thing, each time moving to the next country to the west. Western civilization has ever moved onward with the sun, until now it has completed the circle and is confronted on the west with the Eastern civilization.

History is usually more or less unauthenticated when we penetrate the mists of time long past, and with semi-legendary data try to construct a probable life of a people who passed on leaving no definite written record. In this nebulous dawn of man's existence upon the globe we find certain facts to be substantiated by bone or rock carvings telling a few vague, unrelated facts. The earliest that we can date these events is about 1200 to 1300 B.C. In the West, Moses was leading the children of Israel out of Egypt and bondage; and a little later to the northward the Greeks were consummating the fall of Troy, in an attempt to make Queen Helen return to her native land. In the East, the Yin Dynasty ruled a group of states in the lower Yellow River valley. Like the Greeks, these Chinese called every one not of their group "barbarians." These peoples on the Yellow River that amalgamated to form one small empire and establish a dynasty, also established the future of China and pre-determined her greatness.

#### Stone Carving Known

Art is always found in conjunction with advanced states of progress and we find little art in either Western or Eastern culture at this time. Stone carving seems to have been known to both groups for in Exodus we read of the Twelve Tablets of stone which must have been carved with the Commandments issued by Moses to the people of Israel, and in China we find neolithic pottery and stone carving, with sacrificial jades being used later in the period.

Western civilization from 500 B.C. to the year. One A.D. was a time of great stress as several major wars were evolved, but the destruction of culture caused by warfare was offset and entirely compensated for by the splendid achievements of the Greek philosophers. It is significant that while Socrates, Plato and Aristotle were molding for 2,000 years the thought of European culture, in China the production of the Classics by Motze, Mencius, Chuangtze, Yang Chu, Hsuntze predetermined the thought of Chinese intellectuals until the 20th century. It is these parallel and coincidental developments that make a study of these two diverse cultures so worth while and so important in the comparative thoughts of the student. It seems that at this particular period an electrical energy must have traversed the Himalaya Mountains and simultaneously awakened men's minds to an intellectual flowering of such magnitude that it has held undeviating empire over thoughtful minds for almost twenty centuries.

During the 500 years preceding the Birth of Christ the Chinese had discovered the existence of magnetism, which later made possible the discovery of America by Columbus. For it was due solely to the invention of the compass that Western civilization was enabled to carry out its destiny in travelling with the sun, develop a new, pregnant country and to evolve a unique civilization. Two inventions of the Chinese have influenced so profoundly the development of Western life that they may be said to have in a large measure determined its course; these inventions were the compass and gunpowder which served to guide the Western peoples in their exploration of the world, and to achieve political supremacy or loss it by destructive wars.

To return to our discussion of the five centuries before the year 1, we find that silk reached Europe and became one of the most desired and expensive items of trade. The demand stimulated interest in the East and resulted in caravan and ocean routes being charted in order to develop commerce with an unknown people. Round coins came into use in China at this time, either because of the influence of foreign coins that came into the country through commercial routes, or because of their greater convenience.

In the year 300 B.C. Alexander the Great, sighed for more worlds to conquer, his knowledge of geography being limited to the area of the Mediterranean world. He seems to have been today unaware of a certain kingdom in the East, far larger than his vaunted "world," that had just become a politically centralized government under Shi-Hwang-ti.

The Punic Wars in Greece were being fiercely fought when the Great Wall was built to keep out the menacing Tartar hordes from the kingdom of the Chinese. The Chou dynasty gave way to the Chin dynasty and a disastrous thing happened. There was a decree issued which caused the burning of the books, an intellectual tragedy of great consequence to future Chinese scholars. Fortunately, a few of these classics were hidden in remote places and escaped the conflagration to the delight of new generations of students.

The Iron Age was entered upon, and weapons, utensils and tools were made. At this time it was thought the great Stone D[illegible] were used. Architecture was developed on a grand scale and palaces, temples and gardens in China still attest to the grandeur that was embodied in Chinese architecture. The brush pen was being used during these 2[illegible] years before the Christian era, in place of the stylus used to carve lightly on bone or ivory tablets.

#### Culture Progress Made

While the Western world was intent on the destruction of Carthage and Corinth there was a state of affairs in China known as "Pax Sinica." There was peace at home which was highly conducive to encouraging new ideas and cultural advance. The first imperial sacrifices were made in honor of the sage Confucius, the Classics were restored to favor and secreted copies of those burned were assiduously sought for by scholars.

Chinese artists with archaic but vigorously virile promise began to carve inscriptions on the tomb walls, usually in relief. Alchemy began to be practiced and the search for valuable substances from the components of common materials was eagerly prosecuted. It seems that some intercourse must have taken place among the alchemists of the Mediterranean world and China for in both parts of Asia there was an intense interest in this pseudo-science which extended into Europe during the Middle Ages. Ink was invented by the Chinese at this time, probably due to their previous discovery of the brush pen.

Two world revolutionizing influences appeared simultaneously in the Western and Eastern civilizations; the political status of Rome under the leadership of Julius Caesar made a centralized empire under whose aegis Christ was born and lived fervently pre-determining the spiritual thought and conduct of the West for 2,000 years; in th East, we have the Han dynasty ruling China and so firmly developing the Chinese characteristics as a nation that they were called the "Sons of Han" for almost 2,000 years.

When the end of the Roman Empire came in 476 A.D., the Dark Ages covered all Western Europe like a pall, and men's lives were simply as brutish as the lack of any knowledge or culture always makes them. For three hundred years, all learning was buried in the monastery libraries, and it wasn't until Charlemagne conquered the Gallic States that the Crusades began ushering the dawn of a relearned civilization. It is strikingly significant that China, which represented the most highly developed and cultured of all Asiatic peoples, should go through a similar period due to the influx of the Tartars. True, these Tartars kept open the trade routes to Central Asia, but they brought havoc to the steadily progressing civilization. Their absorption gave new blood, new life, new vigor to a somewhat decadent intelligentsia, just as the Huns gave new sturdiness, new virility to the devitalized Mediterranean people. Another pertinent analogy is that of the great impetus given to religious thought following the first inundating wave of barbarism. In Europe we find the Catholic Church the very center of all culture, all learning, and its libraries were ransacked by eager, hungry minds starved for intellectual nourishment and stimulus. The church through the vast influence wielded as the cultural hub of university scholarship, and the prestige that accrues from intellectual ascendancy, so firmly entrenched itself in the political life of the West that its power was above that of kings and potentates for seven hundred years. In quite the same way, Buddhism became established in China, giving new zest, through the foreign contacts it brought with it by way of India, to religious thought, literature and art.

(To Be Continued)

#### Blooming Idiot

His girls were named for flowers
And wealthy Rose he wed.
He gave up lovely Lily
To Marigold instead.

#### Lullaby Time

Little daughter: "Why is father singing so much tonight?"

Mother: "He is trying to sing the baby to sleep."

Little daughter: "Well, if I were baby, I'd pretend I was asleep."